

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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One Month.....50

25 for subscription less than one month.

THE UNION PARTY

—OF—

JEFFERSON COUNTY

WILL MEET IN CONVENTION

AT JEFFERSON TOWN,

—ON—

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861,
O PLACE IN NOMINATION A CANDIDATE TO
REPRESENT THIS COUNTY IN THE
NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Peace! Peace! Peace!

What an agony for peace has lately seized all the advocates of Secession! War is very horrible. Let's have peace; by all means let's have peace. How zealous new converts become! They outstrip old professors. When one looks over their past record, how changed, and, indeed, how inconsistent with present practice!

Peace, indeed! The whole country, except themselves, was at peace. When they were arming, drilling, seizing forts, arms, money and soldiers from the Federal Government, it forbore. They seemed intent on war, for its own sake. They deliberately chose to take the road to war, and found hard work to provoke it. It seemed as if their chances for war would be removed, greatly to their disappointment and disgust. Rather than fail, they gathered seven or eight thousand men, and erected batteries to attack an unresisting foe of only sixty or seventy men. They couldn't even wait a day or two to starve out a gallant commander and but a handful of men. They poured upon him a deluge of fire; so eager were they for war. Then a high official boasted and threatened that the Confederate flag should wave over the Capitol at Washington—the unresisting capitol of the United States, that then stood undefended. If these Confederates wanted peace, they had it; nay, it cost them great labor and skill to break the peace. Indeed, peace would have been the death of all their cherished purposes. Their very vitality required that blood should be shed, and they had hard work to shed blood. Their allies here, who are now frantic for peace, and almost ready to faint over the calamities of war, did all that their skill and industry could do to plunge Kentucky into the war. Had their counsels been followed, every one sees that Kentucky soil would now be covered with hostile armies. But they are for peace, peace! Have they got converted? We should be rejoiced to think they had; but they are too willing. The Scripture must be fulfilled: "He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." They have taken the sword, and must take the consequences. They can't blame us. We warned them early and late. They have raised the storm they can't say. We would command the peace, if we could; but we should not be heeded now. War, like an epidemic, will run its course. Let those who provoked it, who engaged in what they and all the world knew would produce it, not let themselves up now to cry for peace.

When we prepare means for plunging into war, with a full understanding of the result, let them not try to shock other people with the calamities of war. They needn't assume that they only have a right to fight, and kill, and rob; but think it is wholly criminal in others to do so.

If these irrepressibles want to get any credit for sincerity, let them keep quiet about peace. The inconsistency is too glaring, and the real too new born. It is too fresh and refreshing. Let them lay down their arms, go home, and live as their fathers did, and they will have peace. Nothing would have been easier than for Virginia and Maryland, or for Virginia alone, to have prevented the inauguration of Lincoln in Washington, and thereby to have driven or confused the new administration north of Mason and Dixon's line; and, for the first month after the inauguration, a few thousand Southern troops might have readily expelled it from Washington. Every day since then it has been strengthening its position, and introducing troops for defense, because the South has levied them for assault. Nothing would have been easier, if we had forced them to fight, with discipline on either side, we should have whipped them; nothing more doubtful than whether Northern or Southern men make the best regulars. By delay, we lost the advantage which the hardy, independent, self-reliant habits give to Southerners. A year's drill will make a Northern factory hand a better regular soldier than a Kentucky hounds or a Texas ranger, because the factory hand is a ready-made automaton, and automata are what they want in a war on a large scale.

Some of the Northern soldiers may be anxious to return home, but nine tenths of them are men without property, business, employment, who are willing to make war their profession. Our soldiers are mostly men of property, or men who could be more properly employed at home than in the army. They are impatient, because they know it is inevitable; can see nothing gained by delay, and, as sensible men, believe the sooner the war is begun the sooner it will be ended. The sufferings in battle, and nothing but victory can conquer peace, and put an end to camp life. The North has already blockaded the Chesapeake and all the rivers of Eastern Virginia, and seized upon Alexandria. Thus much it was not in our power, but, as we think, to be an enemy. It would be well for her to assume that any man holding a bond of her in an enemy, and then wipe out her debt. Tennessee has done still better; she has improved on Virginia; and some of the other seceded States have done equally well. They not only authorize non-payment of any debt due from their citizens to those of other States, but they actually forbid such payments, and claim them all for the States in rebellion against the Federal Government. Kentucky pays her debts, and asks not whether it is to friend or enemy. No wonder these fast States condemn Kentucky. She maintains the law, keeps quiet, and attends to such small matters as paying her debts; but declines the glory of a fight against the stars and stripes. Sad declines any part in the blustering and threatening of the day. The design to break up this Union, providing for endless wars between its parts, humiliating it before the world, and putting civil liberty at hazard, she holds assured treason to mankind, and assured of God; and the means to accomplish this wicked ends is on a par with the end itself. She has no taste for the guilty glories of a war to divide this Union. She will perform her duty, and let others have all the credit of the damnable deed. There is not an enemy that repudiates the conduct of the conspirators to destroy this Government, and Kentucky will soon rejoice in such execrable company. Let the irrepressibles abuse Kentucky over brandy smashes and bottles of rye whisky.

She is honored by their curse, and would deprecate their applause.

The irrepressibles North are getting exasperated at the delay in pushing on the war. Greeley leads off with his correspondents, and if the President and Cabinet do not heed and deport themselves accordingly, they must stand aside, for the day of wrath is coming. Scott may look out to be superseded, if he doesn't plunge in and whip somebody or get whipped. They are afraid of Crittenden, too. They appear even more afraid of him than they are of Davis and Beauregard. His name brings up the idea of a compromise and peace, before the great end of these irrepressibles is attained. They want sectional domination thoroughly established by the sword. Their cry is—no compromise now! The authority of the Government must be acknowledged first, and then they will consider the question of compromise. All very well, if, addressed to Davis, Toombs, Beauregard, Cobb & Co. They can respond to it, and their response is—no compromise with d—d Abolitionists!

We regret that these two classes North and South can't have the fight to themselves, and let other people stand by. I think we could agree to pay the expense of a real exterminating war between these two. It would be valuable to the country, and worth the cost. We don't ask them to compromise. They must fight. It is their manifest destiny. The only misfortune is, that these guilty wretches stay at home, and juggle off the fighting upon other people. We don't ask them to compromise. Compromise is not for them; it is to frustrate all their designs and purposes, by giving the people a chance to throw them all overboard. In the mean time, better let Scott alone. He knows a little about military affairs; and will fight only when he gets ready, and not be caught as some other generals have been, who ought to be generals in the peace establishment.

A great ado is made over that English snob, Russell, who has been traveling through the country writing stuff to print in the London Times. The Great Republic has come to a poor pass, when our people are eager to know what the Times and Moniteur say.

The announcement of Vandalia, that Davis & Co. are ready to compromise, will scare the irrepressibles out of their boots. A peaceful restoration of the Union, by a compromise, is just what they don't want. What would become of the Republican party?

We don't know what terms exist between Kentucky and Tennessee as to the Nashville road; but if there be any joint liabilities, Kentucky may make up her mind to pay them. Tennessee couldn't pay if she would, and wouldn't pay if she could.

The Journal wants to know why Cobb and Thompson can't raise money for the Confederate States by pledging their honor. Why can't they? Their honor is as good as new; they never used it much.

The Federal Government has distributed 200,000 stand of arms, and has half as many more ready, and more turning out daily from manufacturers.

A VIRGINIA EDITOR'S VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—The Richmond Examiner, which has always been side by side in extreme views with the Charleston Mercury, says:

Nothing would have been easier than for Virginia and Maryland, or for Virginia alone, to have prevented the inauguration of Lincoln in Washington, and thereby to have driven or confused the new administration north of Mason and Dixon's line; and, for the first month after the inauguration, a few thousand Southern troops might have readily expelled it from Washington. Every day since then it has been strengthening its position, and introducing troops for defense, because the South has levied them for assault. Nothing would have been easier, if we had forced them to fight, with discipline on either side, we should have whipped them; nothing more doubtful than whether Northern or Southern men make the best regulars. By delay, we lost the advantage which the hardy, independent, self-reliant habits give to Southerners. A year's drill will make a Northern factory hand a better regular soldier than a Kentucky hounds or a Texas ranger, because the factory hand is a ready-made automaton, and automata are what they want in a war on a large scale.

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DELAWARE BIDDIE ELECTED.—In Philadelphia, Biddie was elected in the Second Congressional District of Philadelphia for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of E. J. Morris (Republican). The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"After the three months volunteers retire, there will still be in the field two hundred and thirty-five thousand troops under the stars and stripes."

There are as many good horses drawing in carts as in coaches; and as good men engaged in humble employments as in a par with the end itself.

There has been a special election that has been held in Newark, and the election of a Democrat or Union man—On, Eng., 6th.

Gentlemen who smoke alegge that it makes them calm and composed. They tell us the more they fume the more they fume.

Letter from Hartford.

Hartford, Conn., July 4, 1861.

MESSRS. HARRIS, BAXTER & CO:

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure of telling you from one of the capitals of this honored Commonwealth. Here have been enacted stirring scenes in our country's history. Within the confines of this city stood the noble and glorious Charter Oak; conventions, too, no less famous as landmarks in politics than the former as the shield of the liberties of the infant colony, have here assembled. There are a great many revolutionary incidents connected with this city's history, which, at this time, would be more than ever interesting, when taken in conjunction with the present deplorable and unhappy state of our common country; but whole columns of your paper would not suffice for a brief abstract even, and I am forced to content myself with furnishing your readers with incidents, &c., that are at present transpiring.

To day the mortal remains of Captain James H. Ward, who fell in the recent engagement at Mathias Point, on the Potowmack, arrived by steamer from New York, and was met at the wharf by a committee of citizens, members of the city government, and the "City Guards" in full dress, as a guard of honor, and were escorted to the Cathedral—he being a member of that denomination—where high mass was performed. From the church he was taken to the State House, where his body lay in state in the Supreme Court room. Notwithstanding the unfavorable appearance of the weather, the funeral concourse this afternoon was large, swelled, as it were, by the arrival of the Connecticut regiment, now in camp here, and quite all the military organizations of the city. Capt. Ward was born here, and was much beloved by all who knew him. Not only do his relations and friends, but his country sustains a loss not easily repaired. First fell the noble Ellsworth, next the heroic Greble, and now the brave Ward falls a sacrifice on his country's altar and in the hour of her direst peril. Better, far better, than brave spirits like those should be sacrificed. But how many more of human lives shall be sacrificed? He only knows, who holds the destinies of nations in his hands. How terrible this unnatural conflict among brothers must seem to the European—aye, and this all for a country outside of this!

Hundreds of thousands of stand men are now in camp, and it does not seem that ten of thousands of the lives of Savages will be given up, and wreaths of blood made to pour throughout all this fair land. Much better would it have been had the slave States liberated every African within their confines, or better had it been that the North have legalized and constitutionalized slavery in every foot of territory, and even in every State of this Republic, and left to the slaves of the South, in this loathsome civil war; but the hour of compromises has past, and here, and throughout all of the Northern section of the country where I have traveled, there seems but one fixed purpose among all citizens, and that purpose is to crush out this rebellion at whatever cost of money and men, and hold no parley till victory is gained.

Also a bill to promote the efficiency of the army. And a bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force, to be called the U. S. National Guard.

The clerk read the resignation of Mr. Doolittle presented by Mr. Pomery, Senator from Kansas.

Mr. Trumbull presented the credentials of Mr. Browning, Senator from Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Pomery drew the long term for Kansas, and Mr. Lane the short.

A resolution for the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms was laid over.

A bill was offered a resolution asking the secretary of the navy to call a copy of all contracts made by the Senate.

Mr. Wilson gave notice to add a bill to morrow, a bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President, for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion. Also a bill to authorize the employment of volunteers, to aid in enforcing the laws, and protecting public property. Also a bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States. Also a bill providing for the better organization of the military establishment. Also a bill to promote the efficiency of the army. And a bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force, to be called the U. S. National Guard.

The clerk read the resignation of Mr. Doolittle as secretary.

The senate then adjourned.

HORSE.—The Clerk called the roll including men from South Carolina, Arkansas, and Florida.

Mr. McDowell protested against Thayer being called from Oregon.

Mr. Shields' name was passed over.

Mr. Vandaligham gave notice to add a question of privilege—objecting to Marston, Blair, and Curtis claiming seats, as they had been sworn in as military officers.

Mr. Blair denied having been sworn into the military service.

Mr. Richardson objected to the recognition of Mr. Daily, from Nebraska.

The clerk announced that 150 members had answered to the call of the roll.

Mr. Colfax declined being considered a candidate for Speaker.

Mr. Hickman nominated Mr. Blair for Speaker, at which there was applause in the galleries, which Mr. McDowell wished stopped.

Stephens nominated Mr. Groom.

Another ballot resulted—whole number present 150.

Groom, 98, Blair 11, Crittenden 12, rest scattering.

Mr. Groom, on taking the Chair, made an address and took the oath, which was administered by Mr. Washburn, of Illinois.

The members were then sworn in. A resolution having passed previously to the effect, those objected to were passed over until the other members were duly qualified.

Mr. Burnett offered a resolution referring the question of the right to seats by several to the Committee on Elections, after that committee was appointed.

Mr. Stephens raised the point of order that Burnett had no standing certificates and then passed in the proper order.

Mr. Burnett said he only introduced objections such as conscience and duty compelled him; said Mr. Upson had confessed himself ineligible.

Mr. Carlisle, of Va., said he did not wish any portion of the State to be unrepresented by objections to any other person. He believed no party in any other State, either by convention or otherwise, had power to absolve the allegiance which they owe to this Government, formed for them by their fathers.

Mr. Upson was nominated Mr. Blair.

A short ballot was then taken, resulting in no choice.

Mr. Blair withdrew his name.

Another ballot resulted—whole number present 150.

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A motion to repair the alley way of Tent street, between Grayson and Walnut streets, was referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

A section of the Western Cemetery reported 27 interments for June, which was filed.

Mr. Weismann presented a petition from S. S. Clark for a transfer of Wesley Adams' coffee house, license, with a resolution granting the same, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

John Sargent \$43 for medicine furnished by Dr. May.

G. P. Williams \$26 for cutting door from May's office.

Workhouse \$69 68, expenses for May, 1861.

Prattie, Henderson, and Osborne \$204 for public printing.

Mr. Dunaway, from Finance Committee, reported a bill to appropriate \$10,000 for the construction of a new building for the Auditorium, and to appropriate \$10,000 for the Auditorium at the Auditorium, and \$10,000 for the Auditorium at the Auditorium.

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Mr. Dunaway, from Finance Committee

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARVEY, HUGHER & CO.
Office—East side Third Street, between
Market and Jefferson!

See Third Page for the President's
Special Message.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.
Our friends in the country remitting odd
change will please send us no denomination
of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps.
We can use a moderate share of these
stamps of any other denomination will be
returned.

UNCURRENT MONEY.—All depreciated
monies received for subscriptions will be
taken only at its current rates by the
bankers.

We are requested to announce Chas.
R. Samuels a candidate for the office of
County Court Clerk of Bullitt county, at
the ensuing August election. d&w

CITY COURIER—July 5th, 1861.—Pat Ger-
man, drunk and vagrancy; \$100 for two
months.

Thomas Murphy, drunk and vagrancy;
\$100 for two months.

John Osborne got tangled and went to
fighting, in consequence of bad whisky;
\$100 for two months.

William Gray, drunk and fighting; dis-
charged.

James Whalan, drunk and disorderly con-
duct; \$200 for twelve months. Bailed.

John Hobbs, drunk and disorderly con-
duct; \$200 for twelve months. Bailed.

Ann Green, drunk; \$100 for 12 months.

John H. Miller—who was laid over from
Wednesday—stealing \$35 from F. Volkine;
heard and held to answer in \$500 to Circuit
Court.

Fred Keck, on trial; the jury returned
a verdict for an assault and cutting without
malice; fined \$50 and six months' confine-
ment in the county jail.

Charge withdrawn in regard to Peter
Edwards, and charged with having in pos-
session counterfeit money with the intention
to pass the same; heard and discharged.

MoNeal, charged with passing counterfeit
money; heard and discharged.

Joseph Hobbs on a peace warrant; ap-
pearance entered, and gave bail for good
behavior.

John Holingshead, continued from Tues-
day, was called and continued till Saturday.
Various peace warrants called and con-
tinued until Monday.

H. Hays, felony: continued.

A man by the name of Johnson, who
lives on an alley between Shelby and Camp-
bell and Walnut and Madison, undertook to
celebrate the Fourth of July in our city by
hoisting a Secession flag over his dwelling.
He was met by his neighbors and those
residing in that locality and importuned
not to put the bunting up. He persisted
until the populace interfered. The crowd
gathered together, and but for his entreaties
he would have been much more severely
handled. As it was, he escaped with slight
injury. We hope his good sense will not
permit him to repeat the experiment, and
that hereafter the neighborhood may not be
disturbed by any such unhallowed purposes.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—Much to
our regret, and that also of the vast ad-
dence, Mr. Parsons did not read the Declara-
tion of Independence on the Fourth. We
are informed by the managers that his
non-appearance must be attributed to the
fact that the military took up so much time
as to preclude the possibility of his fulfilling
his engagement. It is greatly to be re-
gretted. Mr. Parsons' talents and skill as
an orator have brought his name more than
once before the public.

The Crittenden Union Zouaves did not get
their uniform in time to receive the flag that
was to be presented to them at the Fair
Ground. They will receive it in the city
on the occasion of their first turn out.

THE CAMPBELL HOUSE, LEBANON, KY.—
As summer is at hand, and many may
desire a safe retreat from the sun and dust
of the city, we advise all who can leave to
take the cars at seven o'clock A. M., and at
eleven o'clock you can be in Lebanon at the
Campbell House. We learn that the very
best of entertainment can be had there, on
the most reasonable terms. Only think of
good boarding and room and lodging includ-
ed—all for three dollars and fifty cents per
week. Mr. Campbell, the proprietor, and
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eleven o'clock you can be in Lebanon at the
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best of entertainment can be had there, on
the most reasonable terms. Only think of
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CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—Much to
our regret, and that also of the vast ad-
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tion of Independence on the Fourth. We
are informed by the managers that his
non-appearance must be attributed to the
fact that the military took up so much time
as to preclude the possibility of his fulfilling
his engagement. It is greatly to be re-
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an orator have brought his name more than
once before the public.

The Crittenden Union Zouaves did not get
their uniform in time to receive the flag that
was to be presented to them at the Fair
Ground. They will receive it in the city
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THE CAMPBELL HOUSE, LEBANON, KY.—
As summer is at hand, and many may
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TELEGRAPHIC.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, excepting only those of the Post-Office Department. Within the States the forts, arsenals, docks, harbors, custom-houses, and the like, including the movable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to the Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, S. C. The forts thus seized had been put in an improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized, and were gathering, all armed with the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near those States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries, with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter perhaps ten to one. A disportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, within them had been seized for the same object. The Government, in its distant seat, but a very small part within the immediate scope of the Government. The officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government, simultaneously and in connection with all these purposes to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of the States declaring the States respectively to be separated from the national Union. A formula for combining and coordinating the combination of these States had been promulgated, and the illegal organization, in the character of Confederate States, was in the process of recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign powers. Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempts to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made and declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on, discussion and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the same at government expense to the very people who were resisting the government, and it gave repeated pledges against any discrimination to any of the people or of their rights; of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forsooth to keep the government on foot. On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day of office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be raised in time for within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the failure of the provisions of the law, and the want of provisions with a force of less than 20,000 good and disciplined men, this opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and the memoranda of the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter, and the whole was immediately laid before Lieutenant-General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time for consultation with other officers, both of the army and navy; and at the end of four days, came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that such a force was not at the control of the Government or could be raised in time to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted, in a purely constitutional point of view, and this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of taking the fort safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, to abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done, would not be fully understood by that which it would be construed as a part of voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to issue to the latter a recognition abroad; that in fact it would be our national destruction if consummated. This could not be allowed; starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and erit could be reached, Fort Pickens might be reinforced. The last would be a clear indication of policy and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once dictated to be sent for the landing of the troops on the steamer Brooklyn into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received but one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the Sabine, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the Brooklyn, acting upon some qualms of the late Administration and of the existence of the late Administration up to the time the order was dispatched, had refused to land the troops to reinforce Fort Sumter before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the first named fort in preparation against such a contingency. The Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended in this contingency. It was also resolved to notify the Governor of South Carolina that he might expect an attempt would be made to provision the fort, if the attempt should not be resisted, there would be no effort to throw in men, arms or ammunition, without further notice. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition. It is thus seen that the assault upon and the reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self defense on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort had no possibility to commit aggression upon them. They knew they were expressly notified that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which would be attempted, unless themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They knew that the government desired to keep the garrison in the fort, not to attack it, but to merely maintain its hostile possession, and thus to dispossess the Union from actual and indisputable possession, trusting as before stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot-box for final adjustment, and they assented and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object, to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus to immediate dissolution. That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the inaugural address, you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors, he took pains not only to keep this declaration, but also to keep the use of the word "aggressors" in their hands, and to keep it as far as possible, and as well as he could, and for sale now by GARDNER & CO.

Carter & Buchanan,
DEALERS IN
ARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS
AND MANUFACTURES OF
Agricultural Implements,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Grass Seeds!

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS,
LAWN GRASS, CLOVER, TIMOTHY, HUN-
GARIAN, MILLET, &c. &c. Also, all kinds of
Garden Seeds.

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHERS, PLOWS, &c. of all the
kinds, Implements, &c. Also, WHITE SAND,
CEMENT, LIME, CALCINE, PLASTER, LAND PLATE,
etc., excepting only those of the Post-Office
Department. Within the States the forts,
arsenals, docks, harbors, custom-houses,
and the like, including the movable and
stationary property in and about them, had
been seized, and were held in open hostility
to the Government, excepting only Forts
Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near
the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in
Charleston harbor, S. C. The forts thus
seized had been put in an improved condition,
new ones had been built, and armed forces
had been organized, and were gathering,
all armed with the same hostile purpose.

The forts remaining in the possession
of the Federal Government in and near
those States were either besieged or menaced
by warlike preparations, and especially
Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by well
protected hostile batteries, with guns equal
in quality to the best of its own, and
outnumbering the latter perhaps ten to one.

A disportionate share of the Federal
muskets and rifles had somehow found
their way into these States, and had been
seized to be used against the Government.

Accumulations of the public revenue,
within them had been seized for the same
object.

The Government, of necessity, was too strong
for the liberties of its own people, or too weak
to maintain its own existence? So viewing
the issue, no choice was left but to call out
the war power of the Government and to
resist the force employed for its destruction
by force for its preservation. The call was
made, and the response of the country was
most gratifying, surging in unanimity and
spirit, and a unanimous expectation.

Yet none of the States commonly called
the Union, except Delaware, gave a regi-
ment through regular State organization.

A few regiments had been organized
within some of those States by individual
enterprise, and received into the Govern-
ment service.

The country was in a state of alarm,
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Daily Democrat

Special Notices.

The following complimentary notice is taken from the Missouri Democrat:

IMMENSE AMOUNT OF SUFFERING RELIEVED BY TAKING MCLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL.—Since the 17th of August, the following cases have been reported cured:

105 persons have been cured of General Debility.

68 persons have been cured of Nervous Debility.

26 persons have been cured of diseases of the Kidneys.

180 persons who have been afflicted with various complaints, Fever, Chronic Diarrhea, Dysentery, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Dyspepsy, and Weakness of the Digestive Organs, have been cured, besides a large number from whom we have not yet heard.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier is a remedy required by every one in the Western and Southern country. It is very pleasant and agreeable to take, and it can be taken by man, woman, or child.

As a diuretic, it will cure any disease of the Kidneys or Bladder, and as an alternative, it will purify the blood, and remove all pimples, sores, or blotches from the skin.

Try it—one drachm is sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its wonderful strengthening and invigorating properties. See the advertisement in another column.

52 & 53 W. & W.

At a time when there is great scarcity of the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coats in his office, Third street, between Market and Water streets. Give him your orders. dif

"More precious than rubies" is health, but if we believe the advertising columns of the papers no one need be without that great desideratum; the remedies are almost as numerous as the diseases themselves, each one of the former better than its competitors. Wauwau's REJUVENATING Elixir is a star of great magnitude among the myriad; it scarcely can be classed as a medicine, for it is pleasant to the taste, exhilarating and bracing in its action, and both harmless and effective in its operation upon the nervous, debilitated, weak or woe-begone victim of bad health and worse treatment. Throw away doctors' stuff and try this mighty elixir.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada. J. WRIGHT & CO., sole proprietors, New Orleans, Louisiana. See advertisement.

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HOPEVILLE, KY., AUGUST 25: I have to state that your Fever and Ague Antidote is a daily growing into favor, and needs no putting to recommend it, as its own merits are sufficient, wherever a trial has been made. I believe it has never failed where the administration has been proceeded with in accordance with the directions. It is a pleasure to sell medicines that meet the expectation of purchasers and give satisfaction, and as such I am proud to recommend your Pills.

K. D. RUCK, Physician and Druggist, and Chemist.

HON. TESTIMONY.

LEWISBURG, KY., AUG. 20, 1861.

Dr. SCHALLBERGER.—Dear Sir: I have to state that your Fever and Ague Antidote is a daily growing into favor, and needs no putting to recommend it, as its own merits are sufficient, wherever a trial has been made. I believe it has never failed where the administration has been proceeded with in accordance with the directions. It is a pleasure to sell medicines that meet the expectation of purchasers and give satisfaction, and as such I am proud to recommend your Pills.

K. D. RUCK, Physician and Druggist, and Chemist.

HON. TESTIMONY.

LEWISBURG, KY., AUG. 20, 1861.

Dr. Sr: For the past several months I have been laboring under great weakness and general debility, much of the time confined to my bed, and from which I received no benefit from my physician. After using some of your blood pills and blood purifier, purchased of your agent, Mr. Wm. H. Plummer, I feel as a new person, almost entirely free from disease, and would recommend your medicines to all who are in need of so invaluable remedies.

Yours truly, MARY Y. HOWMAN.

See advertisement in another column.

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See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

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BEFORE TAKING THE ELIXIR.

Dr. WRIGHT'S CELEBRATED REJUVENATING Elixir!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical Principles

one of the oldest Elements of the Art.

THIS IS ALMOST UNPARALLELED IN THE COUNTRY. It has an entire new and abstract method of cure, irreversibly removing the effects of a complicated attack to the entire system. Dr. Wright, well known for the system practiced upon the sick, has given in his other works, a full account of the new and abstract method, which, without even one dissenting voice, has given to his whole physical man when his frame has been reduced to a skeleton, a new lease of life, and has been known to have been tried in every Long-drawn-out case, patient investigation and a mid-deep-sounding delirium, and has been known to have been tried in the most severe cases of a nervous and dislocated system.

AS A STIMULANT, it is quite different from alcohol preparations. It is not subject to reactions in any shape, it continues to exert its influence, gradually increasing, as long as the least necessity exists for it.

AS A FEMALE MEDICINE, it is equally powerful and efficacious, and has been known to be more than all the other medicines which for years have flooded the market, and which are only inferior to it in power and effect.

AS A TONIC, to the debilitated, Dr. Wright's Elixir will do more for you than any other medicine.

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